

# Office of Lieutenant Governor Position Description

#### Section 1 – Office of Lieutenant Governor

The Washington State Constitution, Article III, Sections 1 and 3 provides that the Lieutenant Governor is chosen by the qualified electors of the state, and shall hold office for four years and until a successor is elected and qualified.

# Section 2 – Principal Responsibilities The powers and authority of the Office of Lieutenant Governor is granted by: Washington State Constitution, Article III, Section 10

Under the constitution the lieutenant governor has the following duties:

- (1) The lieutenant governor serves as president of the senate.
- (2) The lieutenant governor is required to conduct the all the duties as well as carry all the responsibilities incumbent upon the governor of the state when the governor is out of the state pursuant to RCW 43.06.040 and 43.06.050.
- (3) The lieutenant governor, when delegated to do so under RCW 41.72.030, is authorized to award the law enforcement medal of honor during national law enforcement recognition week.
- (4) In addition to the lieutenant governor's many duties and responsibilities as president of the senate, he is also required by law to serve on ten important legislatively mandated committees and boards (the committees and boards that he is appointed to are listed below). Each of these committees or boards that he is directed to serves on require that he dedicate a significant amount of advance time to prepare adequately for each of their many regularly scheduled meetings. Depending on the nature and complexity of the policy issues discussed in the committees or board meetings, the lieutenant governor must dedicate time to become versed in the basic background information, policies, and laws that are relevant to that committee and specific to the issues brought before each of the ten particular committee meeting agendas. He must also attend the meetings, and as such, has to establish his monthly work schedule to accommodate for each committee meeting time. Lobbying groups, concerned citizens, departmental administrators, and department staff also schedule time with him prior to the regularly scheduled meetings to inform him of their positions on the issues being discussed or to brief him on specific issues and polities relevant to the meeting agenda and meet with him after the meetings to debrief as necessary. These additional wrap around meetings can vary in the amount of time scheduled each month relevant to the issues before the committee or board and their relative level of controversy or complexity. Often times these meetings require specific follow up work.

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He is also required by law to make appointments to <u>forty one</u> key legislatively mandated committees and boards (the committees and boards that he is required to make appointments to are listed below) A significant time commitment must be invested by the lieutenant governor to review the array if applications submitted by potential candidates for these committee positions. A select group of candidates are interviewed prior to an appointment and background information is gathered. When a candidate has been selected for an appointment an official letter of appointment must be written by the lieutenant governor and sent to the candidate. An appointment tracking system is maintained by the Office of Lieutenant Governor for each committee. If a person, who is appointed to a committee or board, cannot fulfill their duties and responsibilities and must step down from the position, the lieutenant governor must begin the process again, review the applicant pool again and designate another person to complete his or her term.

The following is a list of the committee and boards that the lieutenant governor serves on or makes appointments to:

- (1) The lieutenant governor serves on the following boards and committees:
  - (a) Capitol furnishings preservation committee, RCW 27.48.040;
  - (b) Washington higher education facilities authority, RCW 28B.07.030;
  - (c) Productivity board, also known as the employee involvement and recognition board, RCW 41.60.015;
  - (d) State finance committee, RCW 43.33.010;
  - (e) State capitol committee, RCW 43.34.010;
  - (f) Washington health care facilities authority, RCW 70.37.030;
  - (g) State medal of merit nominating committee, RCW 1.40.020;
  - (h) Medal of valor committee, RCW 1.60.020; and
  - (i) Association of Washington generals, RCW 43.342.010
  - (2) The lieutenant governor, and when serving as president of the senate, appoints members to the following boards and committees:
  - (a) Organized crime advisory board, RCW 43.43.858;
  - (b) Civil legal aid oversight committee, RCW 2.53.010;
  - (c) Office of public defense advisory committee, RCW 2.70.030;
  - (d) Washington state gambling commission, RCW 9.46.040;
  - (e) Sentencing guidelines commission, RCW 9.94A.860;
  - (**f**) State building code council, RCW 19.27.070;
  - (g) Women's history consortium board of advisors, RCW 27.34.365;



- (h) Financial literacy public-private partnership, RCW 28A.300.450;
- (i) Joint administrative rules review committee, RCW 34.05.610;
- (j) Capital projects advisory review board, RCW 39.10.800;
- (k) Select committee on pension policy, RCW 41.04.276;
- (I) Legislative ethics board, RCW 42.52.310;
- (m) Washington citizens' commission on salaries, RCW 43.03.305;
- (n) Oral history advisory committee, RCW 43.07.230;
- (o) State council on aging, RCW 43.20A.685;
- (p) State investment board, RCW 43.33A.020;
- (q) Capitol campus design advisory committee, RCW 43.34.080;
- (r) Washington state arts commission, RCW 43.46.015;
- (s) Information services board, RCW 43.105.032;
- (t) K-20 educational network board, RCW 43.105.800;
- (u) Municipal research council, RCW 43.110.010;
- (v) Washington council for the prevention of child abuse and neglect, RCW 43.121.020;
- (w) PNWER-Net working subgroup under chapter 43.147 RCW;
- (x) Community economic revitalization board, RCW 43.160.030;
- (y) Washington economic development finance authority, RCW 43.163.020;
- (z) Tourism development advisory committee, RCW 43.330.095;
- (aa) Life sciences discovery fund authority, RCW 43.350.020;
- (bb) Legislative children's oversight committee, RCW 44.04.220;
- (cc) Joint legislative audit and review committee, RCW 44.28.010;
- (dd) Joint committee on energy supply and energy conservation, RCW 44.39.015;
- (ee) Legislative evaluation and accountability program committee, RCW 44.48.010;
- (ff) Agency council on coordinated transportation, RCW 47.06B.020;
- (gg) Manufactured housing task force, RCW 59.22.090;
- (hh) Washington horse racing commission, RCW 67.16.014;
- (ii) Correctional industries board of directors, RCW 72.09.080;
- (ii) Joint committee on veterans' and military affairs, RCW 73.04.150;
- (kk) Washington state parks centennial advisory committee, RCW 79A.75.010;
- (II) Puget Sound council, RCW 90.71.030;
- (mm) Joint legislative committee on water supply during drought, RCW 90.86.020;
- (nn) Statute law committee, RCW 1.08.001; and
- (oo) Joint legislative oversight committee on trade policy, RCW 44.55.020.

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#### Section 3 – Financial Dimensions

- 1. Currently there are 7 full-time, exempt employees plus 1 full-time, exempt employee assigned from the Washington State Senate and The Washington House of Representatives, in the agency.
- **2.** The 01-03 biennal general fund budget for the Office of Lieutenant Governor is \$872,000.
- **3.** Other funds controlled by the Office of Lieutenant Governor, <u>included</u> in the 01-03 GF-S allocation, are:

a. Methamphetamine Education \$ 26,000b. Substance Abuse Education \$ 45,000

# Section 4 – Knowledge and Skills

PARLEMENTARY KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS - The Lieutenant Governor must have a broad array of specific job skills and background to appropriately direct both the executive and legislative duties and responsibilities required under the constitutional mandate for this position. As such, the lieutenant governor must possess indebt administrative, program development, and parliamentary skills and knowledge. He must have an ongoing and keen understanding of the business of the Washington State Senate, of his Legislative Committee on Economic Development and International Relations, and the ten committees he is appointed to in accordance with:

- 1) Reed's Rules of Order,
- 2) Washington State Senate Permanent Rules,
- 3) Joint Rules of the Washington State Senate, and the Washington State House of Representatives, and the
- 4) President's rules based on principals of legislative protocol and decorum

# EXECUTATIVE COORDINATOIN AND PUBLIC POLICY SKILLS AND

**KNOWLEDGE** - He is also required to be knowledgeable about all the issues affecting the citizens of Washington and continually aware of the salient public policy and public health and safety issues being considered by the governor in the event that he must take over the role of governor of the state. The issue of homeland security and public safety are prime examples of critical issues that the lieutenant governor must have an ongoing and immediate knowledge of together with the governor. He is required to have a ready and full knowledge and understanding of these issues in the event he is called upon to act. He must maintain a good working relationship with the adjutant general and commanding staff of the Washington State National Guard and a working understanding of the current emergency triage and deployment policies of the National Guard.

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Issues that require the attention of the lieutenant governor are not limited to the laws, policies, and procedures that govern the function of government but also include sharing the many concerns of constituents with the appropriate executive departments in the hope of solving these constituent issues.

LEGISLATIVE POLICY ADMINSITRATIVE SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE - One of the most important legislative duties that the lieutenant governor has is chair of the Senate Rules Committee. Currently, there are 20 members on the Senate Rules Committee: the Lt. Governor; 11 majority members; and 8 minority members. By rule, the lieutenant governor chairs the committee and is a voting member. The lieutenant governor directs the Deputy Secretary and other staff of the Rules Committee. As chair of this key legislative committee, the lieutenant governor organizes the meetings, presides over the meetings, and is granted the authority to select pending legislation to be sent to the body for action. Chairing this committee requires that he possess an indebt working knowledge of the parliamentary process. Knowing the many rules of conduct is a vital part of the skill set needed in this position. Every bill that is voted out of the Rules Committee to the floor must be screened through this committee with a rigorous process of review and selection prior to being heard on the floor. The Senate Rules Committee functions throughout the legislative session, and is an integral part of the process for creating laws in our state. The lieutenant governor must track the entire barrage of legislation continually coming out of all the standing Senate committees during session.

Senate Rules Committee meetings are open to the public, however to prevent undue influence upon Committee members while they are making these important selections, no member may be approached by the public once seated at the Rules table. The lieutenant governor, as the Chair directs the Sergeant-At-Arms to maintain order during Rules Committee meetings.

A measure that has been favorably reported back to the Senate by a standing committee is first sent to the Senate Rules Committee. The Rules Committee determines which bills advance to the 2nd and 3rd Reading Calendar for consideration by the full Senate and possible final passage. The Rules Committee has the ability to prevent floor action on a measure by never giving it a place on the calendar. Determining which measures advance to the floor calendar is its most prominent duty and the lieutenant governor must oversee this process.

The Rules Committee selects the bills for floor action and prepares the floor calendar for the day. There are two calendars (lists) in Senate Rules, a White Sheet and a Green Sheet, which contain all measures awaiting action in Rules.

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The White Sheet is where bills are listed immediately after being passed out of a standing committee. This is more-or-less a review calendar. When the Rules Committee considers bills on the White Sheet, they are pulled to the Green Sheet without debate or a vote. Each member, in order in which they are seated, announces the bill of their choice from the White Sheet that they are pulling. Members may opt to not pull a bill on their turn, but they lose that pull. This process continues until all members' pulls are used. Once pulled to the Green Sheet, the bills are eligible to be pulled to the floor calendar at the next Rules meeting.

The Green Sheet is a consideration calendar made up of bills pulled by Rules members from the White Sheet and is the list of bills now eligible to go directly to the floor. The process is similar to pulls from the White Sheet, but bills pulled from the Green Sheet are debated and voted on in Rules prior to being placed on the floor calendar. Members move to place a particular bill on the calendar, give a short synopsis of the bill and its merits. At this point, other Rules members may ask clarifying questions or debate the merits of the bill, after which the Chair will call for a vote.

Most bills advance on a voice vote called by the lieutenant governor, but divisions are often called and a show of hands may decide a bill's fate. Any member may request an oral roll call on any bill before it goes to the floor. If an oral roll call is requested, the lieutenant governor directs the Deputy Secretary to call the name of each member of the Rules Committee who votes "aye" or "nay" on the bill in question, and announces the total vote. The lieutenant governor then announces the fate of the bill. If a member attempts to pull a bill from the Green Sheet and it fails, that bill does not stay on the Green Sheet but returns to the White Sheet and begins the Rules Committee process anew. The member that requested the failed bill does not get another choice; it counts as one of their "pulls."

The Rules Committee determines the order in which bills are placed on the floor calendar. Usually this is in the order in which they are pulled out of the Rules Committee. Formally known as the 2nd and 3rd Reading Calendar, the Senate floor calendar is traditionally printed on yellow paper and commonly referred to as the yellow calendar.

Gubernatorial Appointments (GAs) move through the Rules Committee in the same manner as bills. These appointments are usually placed on a Gubernatorial Appointments Calendar which is also printed on yellow paper, but single GAs sometimes appear on the regular yellow calendar together with other measures.

### PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SKILLS AND

**KNOWLEDGE** - The Revised Code of Washington mandates the lieutenant governor serve as chair of the Legislative Committee for Economic Development and International Relations (LCEDIR). As the chair of this legislative committee, he is required to administer a committee that is mandated to study and review compelling economic development and international relations issues affecting the entire state. This important is one of the only functioning bicameral committees authorized by law. The LCEDIR committee is authorized

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to study and review current economic development, trade, and tourism issues and assisting the legislature in developing a comprehensive and consistent economic development policies for our state. The lieutenant governor is required to establish a meeting itinerary throughout the year and select pubic policy issues. As chair of this committee the lieutenant governor must set the committee's itinerary for the entire year. To accomplish this he must have an understanding of broad array of public policy issues agenda

The lieutenant governor directly administers the activities and oversees the budgets of several programs that are

- The Lt. Governor is the co-chair of the Washington State Mentoring Partnership
- Through his office he receives and administers a yearly grant of \$45,000 from the Northwest HIDTA
  Prevention Program. HIDTA stands for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. The money is used for
  educating the public about the dangers of drugs such as meth. Google HIDTA for more info on the
  organization.
- Works with the Attorney General on another anti-meth issue.

# Section 5 – Nature and Scope of the Position

#### 1. Diversity of the position's scope/responsibilities

Acting Governor —The lieutenant governor, as the senior elected official of the State of Washington, must serve as the Acting Governor when the Governor is absent from the state or incapacitated and unable to perform the duties of the Office of Governor, As acting governor the lieutenant governor is vested with the full authority and responsibility granted to the Office of Governor by the Washington State Constitution. The Lieutenant Governor has presided as Governor of the state for **TWENTY-EIGHT** days in the first 180 days of 2006. This amounts to almost on twelfth of his time dedicated to fully administering to the day-to-day executive duties of the state.

<u>Legislative duties</u> - The lieutenant governor is the President of the Washington State Senate and is the presiding officer and policy advisor to its members. As the presiding officer he must be knowledgeable about conducting the business of Washington State Senate in accordance with Reed's Rules of Order, Washington State Senate Permanent Rules, Joint Rules of the Washington State Senate, and the Washington State House of Representatives, President's rules based on principals of legislative protocol and decorum He is required to make rulings or binding decisions when those rules are challenged. Members frequently seek

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direction and support from the lieutenant governor as they pursue legislation during the interim as well as session.

<u>Chair of the Senate Rules Committee</u> - As chair of the Senate Rules Committee, the lieutenant governor runs all its meetings and has the authority to select the bills that have been voted from committee to be sent to the full legislative body for action. As discussed previously, this committee meets continually during the legislative session. Members of the Senate Rules Committee serve as the final step in the deliberative process required by the body to ensure the relevance and accuracy of bills presented for consideration.

# Chair of Legislative Committee for Economic Development and International

Relations - The Revised Code of Washington also mandates the lieutenant governor serve as Chair of the Legislative Committee for Economic Development and International Relations. This committee consists of twelve legislative members equally drawn from the House of representatives and the Senate. The lieutenant governor is required to select the members of the committee from a pool of 147 legislators. Each member must be reviewed and selected based on his or her qualifications related to their economic development and international trade interest and experience. Once selected the members must be notified.

Governor Owen has worked to significantly revitalize this committee. He has been successful in passing amendatory legislation allowing the committee to provide an additional focus on international trade and international relations. The committee conducts comprehensive meetings that may range in time from half- a-day to two days. These meetings are designed to allow committee members ample time to meet key individuals and organization involved in specific issues and to comprehensively review compelling economic development and trade issues in the hope of identifying pubic policy issues that that can be ameliorated by formal legislation. The committee has served as an excellent mechanism for building strong trade relations and for developing new trading partnerships. Through his work with the committee he has become recognized through out the countries of the Pacific Rim, Asia, South America, and the European Union as a champion for developing new trade opportunities for our state. Committee members have joined him in international trade missions that have served to heighten the awareness of business opportunities in key trading countries and have developed new trading partners where none existed before. The committee has also made historic diplomatic inroads through its relationship with the state's thirty six member international consular association. The committee is highly sought after and has gained the reputation of identifying policy options that will improve government's response to needs that have been identified, providing an important means for researching economic development and international trade issues and keeping the legislature abreast of issues that impact economic development and international trade. The committee has clearly

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become a recognized forum for organizations, companies, diplomats, foreign representatives, etc. to share information that would be of interest to the state of Washington as a whole. It has given citizens another important portal for accessing their government.

The Legislative Committee on Economic Development and International Relations has been focused on analyzing how Washington State is currently conducting international trade and foreign relations in order to look for ways to increase the international trade of Washington State products and technologies. "Looking for Solutions" has become the committee's motivating theme and overarching objective. The committee has conducted a series of very dynamic meetings over the past two years that include both international trade issues and local economic development. We have had meetings on cutting edge issues including everything from establishing in-home cottage industries to analyzing how our state can become a leader in venture capital for high technology and biotechnology business.

International Foreign Policy Work with Foreign Consuls and Diplomats: The portfolio that the lieutenant governor has developed through his work with his LCEDIR committee to advance the state's strategic market position for international trade and relations is recognizable. The lieutenant governor represents the people and their interests as the State of Washington's ambassador of international goodwill and trade. In this position he is frequently the first executive level contact for foreign dignitaries and their representatives within the state and travels frequently outside of the country to foster these important relations.

Exchanges at this level require effective hosting and sensitive communication. The lieutenant governor has be a vanguard in recognizing that International trade/ relations are a critical component of economic development in our state. We are one of the most trade-dependent in the nation. Our exports totaled \$35 billion last year and one out of every 3-5 jobs is trade-related. Washington State is now the 4<sup>th</sup> largest exporter in the US, behind only Texas, California and New York.

As chair of LCDIR and in the role of trade and international relations ambassador for the state as lieutenant governor he is authorized by law. has taken a leadership role promoting international trade in Washington. With his Legislative Committee on Economic Development and International Relations (LCEDIR) the lieutenant governor has had a forum for emphasizing that Washington has a significant competitive advantages in international trade, including:

- Outstanding deep water ports which are a day closer to Asia than the other west coast ports, agricultural production,
- A high number of international consulates (36),
- a well established high technology and biotechnology business sector; and



• Strong international companies of all sizes.

Fostering trade between countries and companies requires building long term *relationships*. Particularly in Asian and Latin American countries, you do business with those you know and trust. Developing diplomatic and personal contacts helps these deals to happen.



#### **Missions as Lieutenant Governor**

1997: Philippines, China, Korea

**1998:** Germany

2000: Spain, Hungary, Taiwan

**2001:** Japan

**2002:** China (October 11-21: Sichuan and Shandong provinces)

UK (November 6-13: London, Leyland, Derby, Cambridge, Gloucester)

2003: Peru, Lima, Trujillo, Cusco

2004: Taiwan & Thailand (April 15-25, Taipei and Taichung, Taiwan and Bangkok and

Ayuthaya, Thailand)

Spain - Madrid (May 4-10)

2005: China (May 22-June 1: Sichuan, Pearl River Delta and Shanghai)

South Korea (Jeollabuk-do province, Seoul and Demilitarized Zone)

2006: China (April 5-15) Beging, Sichuan

# Mission highlights and accomplishments

# **China mission:**

• While in China the Lt. Governor participated in an effort to promote the Architectural services of the Bellevue-based **Mulvan**nyG2 for the Shanghai Zhangjiang Semiconductor Park Project architectural project. The Mulvanny Company received the bid to conduct the project. Another result of that mission was to sign a sister port agreement with the Port of Yantai in Shandong Province.

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#### **Peru Mission:**

- ID Micro, a Tacoma based high tech company specializing in asset tracking, was able to open up a market for its technology and services as a direct result of the trade mission activities. In addition, this effort also later resulted in the direct sales of ID Micro products and services in Chile. This company continues to conduct sales of its product and technologies in Peru and its business partners have made frequent trips to Washington state over the past two years.
- Washington Wine As a direct result of the mission, Peru has indicated a serious interest in importing Washington wines. Plans are being made to establish a delegation of Washington Wine owners for a planned trade mission in late 2004 to meet with Peruvian officials and business owners with the hope of initiating sales of Washington wine by mid 2005
- Architecture One of the more active members of our delegation to Peru was Mr. Les
  Tonkin, representing the business interests of Tonkin Hoyne Lokan Architects and Urban
  Design. He was particularly interested in low income housing programs and working
  with the government of Peru on the development of high density housing programs. He
  also set up meetings to see if the Peruvians were interested in importing innovative
  building products and technologies from Washington State.
- Donation of Firefighting and Police Equipment A program was established which allows the state of Washington to donate surplus firefighting and police equipment to Peru. Three fire trucks and two ambulances have been donated to the all-volunteer firefighters of Peru from Washington State. They have officially agreed to name the new fire station in Trujillo Peru the "Washington Station" in honor of our donation program. The "police officers exchange program" has resulted in the exchange of one Washington State police officer with Peru and more Washington police offices are planning to take advantage of this new program. Specialized police equipment, including bullet proof vests, has already been donated to the Peruvian police.

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#### Taiwan mission:

- The delegation of about twenty-five was comprised of high-level legislators and representatives from Washington ports and government, higher education, international trade organizations and the private sector.
- It was a successful mission, with meetings with the mayors of Taichung (Tai-jung) and Taipei, a senator, and high-level ministry officials. We also held productive meetings with business representatives, who added to the government officials' comments on Taiwan's successful quest to become a "green silicon island".
- We toured a science park, a university and the National Palace Museum, and enjoyed the beautiful Northeast Coast. Last but not least, the legislators and I had the opportunity to meet with Vice President Lu. Also accompanied Port delegates on courtesy calls to help strengthen those business relationships (China Air, Eva Air and Evergreen.)
- Taiwan and Washington state have many close ties. Our economic ties are very strong, in fact Taiwan is Washington's fifth largest trading partner. If Washington state were a country we would be Taiwan's #11 trading partner.
- There are many areas to learn from each other in technology, biotechnology, and much more. Strong educational exchanges help promote this shared knowledge. Our cultural ties continue to be strengthened by the tourism, sister affiliations and trade missions we share. In fact, Taiwanese spend \$27 million and \$20 million respectively on tourism and education spending in Washington state, ranking these two items as top 10 Washington exports to Taiwan, but they're not included in our official trade statistics.
- June 2004 (2 months after mission) celebrated China Air's inaugural direct flight between Seattle and Taipei. Having the China Air direct flight three times per week will make visiting easier and these ties even stronger.
- During the mission to Taiwan and Thailand, a Tacoma- based company specializing in high quality mixing industrial machinery, called **Sharpe Mixers**, set up new marketing distribution in both countries.
- The **Port of Tacoma** was able to begin negotiations for a significant maintenance agreement with **the Evergreen Marine Division in Taiwan.**
- Also toured Schlumberger electricity metering company in Taipei, with Itron's VP of International, Steve Helmbrecht. After our visit Spokane-based Itron Inc. announced on July 1, 2004, the Company has closed its purchase of Schlumberger Limited's electricity metering products business (SEM). The SEM acquisition includes Schlumberger's electricity meter manufacturing and sales operations in the United States and the electricity meter operations of certain foreign affiliates of Schlumberger. Itron is a leading technology provider and critical source of knowledge to the global energy and water industries.

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# **Spain mission:**

The Lt. Governors work with Spain has resulted in the implementation of the following:

- Was able to secure an agreement for a world class exhibit of Spanish Art, which opened at the **Seattle Art Museum** on October 15 2004,
- A Spanish teacher exchange program has been instituted. This program has provided 145 Washington State teaches with scholarships to attend summer classes at the University of Salamanca,
- The University of Washington has formally established a prestigious Centro Cervantes for the study of the Spanish language and a Hispanic culture center,
- The University of Washington signed a formal agreement of cooperation with the University of Salamanca,
- The provincial president of Castilla y Leon Spain has brought a formal delegation from Spain on to develop formal trade relations and goodwill with Washington State, and
- The king and Queen of Spain came to Washington State in 2005 to inaugurate a Special art show at the Seattle Art Museum of artifacts from the Spain's national collection.

In addition to his foreign relations, trade, and goodwill activities, the lieutenant governor also welcomes hundreds of high level foreign diplomatic visitors to the state every year. Constituent meetings, public gatherings, industry sponsored conferences, school groups visiting the Capitol Campus are just a sample of the opportunities relished by the lieutenant governor to personalize government for the citizens of Washington.

is extensive.

- ➤ In September 2002 a committee delegation visited San Francisco to visit primarily those foreign consuls with jurisdiction over Washington but no resident representation in our state. The goal for the mission was to raise the <u>foreign</u> consuls' awareness of our state's economic and tourism opportunities. In addition to achieving this goal, several consuls expressed interest in establishing a consul in Washington state.
- ➤ In November 2002, the committee set a historic precedent by inviting all the state's foreign consulates to participate in a committee hearing. It was held at the Port of Seattle

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and had excellent turnout. 26 of the foreign consuls and three key foreign economic organization representatives presented to the committee members. Concrete suggestions on protocol, communication and relations were one of the significant outcomes of the meeting.

- ➤ In September 2003, the committee held its most ambitious "meeting" ever. LCEDIR coorganized **Bringing the World to Eastern Washington** economic development and international relations tour. The three-day tour was a joint effort of the Office of Lieutenant Governor, LCEDIR and the communities of Tri-Cities, Yakima, Prosser and Walla Walla. The objective was to showcase the business, tourism, higher education and economic industries in this region so that these key foreign representatives would be aware of the opportunities available to them, their constituents and tourists and businesses in their home countries. In all, 36 foreign consuls from Washington and California participated.
- ➤ In 2004 the lieutenant governor and four members of his LCEDIR committee visited San Francisco and Los Angeles to meet with foreign counsels that were not visited during the 2002 trip. The trip proved to be very successful

# BUSINESS SPURRED AS A RESULT OF OUR INCREASED COTACTS WITH THE FORIGN CONSULATES –

Many positive relationships were formed during this tour and follow-up has occurred including:

- The Lithuanian consul has contacted a ultra-light plane company in Yakima to enquire about setting up a dealership in Lithuania.

Deleted:

- Peru made contacts with local agricultural technology companies such as Nelson irrigation to explore the importation of this technology,
- A recent outcome was the local French consul, Jack Cowan, taking the French Ambassador to the US to Prosser to sample regional wines, and
- The country of Seychelles has now begun the import of Washington wines. The first shipment was received in July of 2004.
- The ambassador of Malta visited the state of Washington for his vacation at the insistence of the Consul of Malta after he saw the many tourist opportunities available here,

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- The consul of Malaysia has established two trade missions to our state since the tour. The tour was his first trip to our state and he found many business possibilities.

Other Committee Appointments - Current law mandates that the lieutenant governor be appointed to ten committees. He is appointed as a member of the State Finance Committee, the State Capitol Committee, the Health Care Facilities Authority, the Higher Education Facilities Authority, and the State Medal of Merit Committee. He serves as a government representative on the Governor's Council on Substance Abuse. Frequently, in absence of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor will function as chair during administrative meetings of these committees. Each of these administrative groups serves as an essential component of the function of government and its accountability to the public.

Other Administrative Duties - Other duties as prescribed by law, as stated in the Constitution, provide the Office of Lieutenant Governor with the authority to pursue issues he/she deems to be in the public's best interest. Lieutenant Governor Owen is a nationally recognized advocate for youth and families as demonstrated by the office motto, "Helping Kids Grow Up Healthy in Safe Communities with Opportunity." His primary course of action relates to Substance Abuse Education. He pursues this course of action through public speaking and promoting public policy solutions.

# 2. Management Environment

# a. Challenges, sensitivities, unique requirements, or risks inherent in the position or the political environment

The Office of Lieutenant Governor, as a statewide elected position, presents many unique challenges and inherent risks. The four-year term provides ample opportunity to pursue actions that are in the best interest of the citizens of Washington. Each lieutenant governor is vested the authority to seek public policy changes which can influence the effectiveness of government.

With this power and influence comes the moral obligation to use the tools available with honor and integrity. The political environment is more often than not one of compromise. One of the greatest challenges for the office holder is how to accomplish the established goals within the political environment at any given time. One's ability to compromise and still affect positive change can be the greatest attribute of an elected official.

#### b. Key interfaces

The person elected to the Office of Lieutenant Governor must forge ties with constituents, members of the legislature, other elected officials, foreign dignitaries, Indian Nations, state agency directors, and business leaders. All of these individuals

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and groups, each with their unique needs and perspective, must be brought together to develop effective public policy. The lieutenant governor serves as the facilitator, and when necessary the arbitrator.

# **Section 6 – General Comments**

Managing the legislative process is a challenge that creates many sensitive situations and demands unique management skills. The ability to maintain order and peer respect among members following the issue of sensitive, often controversial, decisions generated by the interpretation of rules and procedures requires firm leadership. Order and decorum on the Senate floor must be maintained in order for the members to do the people's business.

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